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## SOME DESCRIBED SPECIES OF PORIA

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The brown and black species of this group have already been treated in *North American Flora* and one genus, *Xanthoporia*, was recently described in *Mycologia*. The resupinate polypores are particularly difficult for several reasons. In the first place, they lack the definite shape which is often a determining character in the pileate forms; they are, moreover, entirely destitute of a "surface," with the various important characters which it usually affords; and they are mostly small, the characters that are present being necessarily on a small scale.

As a rule, each individual specimen has to be examined with the microscope, and, even then, the well-known variability in microscopic characters often leaves one in doubt. In working with original specimens in foreign herbaria, it is often impossible to get satisfactory results because of the character of the work required and the time it consumes. Accidental resupinate forms among pileate species also give considerable trouble because of their close resemblance to forms uniformly resupinate, and for this reason a wide and accurate knowledge of pileate forms is essential.

The white and bright-colored resupinates are more difficult than the rest because there are more species with fewer characters, more confusion with pileate forms, and less chance of obtaining spore characters. Specimens found in the herbaria are almost invariably without notes, as well as without good spores, so that the preparation of adequate descriptions must be

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left to those having access to fresh specimens or to recently collected material.

Herbarium specimens are also badly mixed and it is necessary in nearly all cases to get at the actual types for comparison. Histological studies and enlarged drawings from type material may be interesting and helpful but they can never take the place of the types themselves. What we need is an abundance of carefully collected and described fresh material closely compared with originals and distributed to all the principal taxonomic centers for the use of students in identification. We thought that the pileate polypores were sufficiently confused in American collections, but the resupinates are many times worse.

#### 1. *Poria humilis* nom. nov.

*Polyporus incrustans* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 54. 1872.

Not *P. incrustans* Pers. Myc. Eur. 2: 93. 1825.

*Poria incrustans* Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6: 330. 1888.

“Mollis, albus; quisquiliis incrustans; mycelio gossypino; poris brevibus angulatis; dissepimentis tenuibus. No. 5671. New England. Murray.

“Running over grass and various substances, after the fashion of *Thelephora sebacea*; white, soft, springing from a thin cotton-like mycelium; pores  $\frac{1}{80}$  inch wide, short, angular, with thin dissepiments.”

Described from specimens collected in New England by Murray and still to be seen at Kew. The tubes are rather primordial.

#### 2. *Poria elachista* (Berk.) comb. nov.

*Polyporus minimus* Rav.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 65. 1872. Not *P. minimus* Fries. 1838.

*Polyporus elachista* Berk.; Cooke, Grevillea 15: 57. 1886.

“Pulvinatus fere totus e poris mollibus ceraceis candidis elongatis minimis constitutus. No. 2988. Car. Inf.

“Only one or two lines across, forming little cushions, consisting almost entirely of very minute, elongated, wax-like pores.”

Type from South Carolina by Ravenel. Only four small fragments were to be seen at Kew, and these were of little use. A

specimen so named in the Desmazières collection at Paris proved to be *Coriolellus sepium*.

3. PORIA SALVIAE (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.  
Fung. 6: 311. 1888

*Polyporus Salviae* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 54. 1872.

"Effusus, mollis, albus, fere totus é poris minimis flexuosis constitutus; dissepimentis tenuibus. No. 2602. Car. Inf. On *Salvia*, surrounding the branches, consisting almost entirely of the minute flexuous pores; dissepiments thin; pores  $\frac{1}{100}$  inch in diameter. Allied to *P. vaporarius*."

Type from South Carolina by Ravenel on sage. Seen at Kew and also in the Ellis Herbarium. An abnormal, cellular form almost devoid of context.

4. PORIA CANDIDISSIMA (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.  
Fung. 6: 310. 1888

*Polyporus candidissimus* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1832.

"*P. effusus*; membrana tenuissima, bombycina, sed tamen detrahenda. Poris maximis demum obliquis, cum membrana candidissimis. Ad *Polystictas* pertinere videtur, sed membrana detractabilis obstat."

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on decayed wood. At Philadelphia but not at Kew. Thin, white, like a cobweb, with a shallow network of tubes resembling holes in a veil.

5. PORIA CALCEA (Schw.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6: 330. 1888

*Polyporus calceus* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1834.

Known only from specimens collected on a fallen trunk in Bartram's garden, Philadelphia. Schweinitz thought these specimens the same as *Polyporus vulgaris calceus* Fries, Syst. Myc. 1: 381. 1821, which variety he considered sufficiently distinct to deserve specific rank. The American plant, however, has no such close connection with the plant known to Fries. *Poria calcea* Berk. & Br. was used later for a Ceylon species.

6. *PORIA INTERNA* (Schw.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6: 293. 1888

*Polyporus internus* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1832.

"*P. longitudinaliter penetrans in cavitatibus trunci putridi varie flexuosus ad 3-4 uncias, primo mollusculus, crassus margine demum inflexo. Tubis saepe obliquis longioribus. Poris flexuosis minutis. Color totus albus, nisi statu sicco subpallescit.*"

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on the interior of trunks. Said to be frequent. Still to be seen at Kew.

7. *PORIA XANTHOLOMA* (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 324. 1888

*Polyporus xantholoma* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 158. 1832.

"*P. effiguratim effusus, tenuissimus, margine membranaceo fimbriato, latiusculo, sterili, eleganter luteo. Poris superficialibus, parietibus crassiusculis, subsinuosis, minutis, pallidis. Plagas 1-2 unciales irregulares efformat, ligni inaequabilitatem forma sequens.*"

Type from Salem, North Carolina, by Schweinitz, on decayed wood. Several things are referred to this species at Kew, all of which may be different from the type at Philadelphia.

8. *PORIA LIMITATA* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 324. 1888

*Polyporus limitatus* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 54. 1872.

"*Totus resupinatus rigidus allidus; margine nigrescente rimoso; poris angulatis. No. 2686. Car. Inf. Entirely resupinate, the margin thin, barren, and cracked. Pores  $\frac{1}{70}$  inch wide.*

Described from specimens collected on dead trunks in South Carolina. The tubes seem rather primordial and inclined to be rigid. Compare *P. tenuis*.

9. *PORIA TENUIS* (Schw.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6: 331. 1888

*Polyporus tenuis* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1832.

"*P. longe longitudinaliter effusus, membranam sistens tenuem subdetrahendam albo-pallentem aequabilem margine substerili albidiori. Poris majusculis subflexuosis, parum excavatis pallidis.*"

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on the interior fibrous bark of chestnut. Well preserved at Philadelphia. Compare *P. limitata*.

10. PORIA SASSAFRAS (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 294. 1888

*Polyporus SassafRAS* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 158. 1832.

"*P. substantia molliuscula, bibula; subiculo vix in margine conspicuo; tubis in centro satis elongatis, crassiusculis. Poris minutis, regulariter rotundis. Longitudinaliter in ligno ac cortice effusus (colore pallide lutescente) ad 1-2 uncias.*"

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on much decayed sassafras wood. Seen at Philadelphia. Said to be frequent.

11. PORIA ALABAMAE (Berk. & Cooke) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 323. 1888

*Polyporus Alabamae* Berk. & Cooke; Berk. & Curt. Grevillea 6: 130. 1878.

"*Effusus, determinatus, lobatus, albus, exsiccate ochraceus, marginque albo floccoso; poris minoribus, subrotundis.*

"*The distinct, barren, floccose margin is broad when young, but diminishes with age; it is nevertheless always distinguishable as a paler marginal zone.*"

Described from specimens collected at Gainesville, Florida, by Ravenel on branches of *Myrica cerifera*. See Rav. Fungi Am. Exsic. 110. Well preserved at Kew. Collected in abundance in Florida by Calkins and also in Mississippi by Tracy. The spores have been described as elongate-ellipsoid, smooth, thin-walled, hyaline,  $11 \times 4.5 \mu$ .

12. PORIA CINCINNATI Berk.; Cooke, Grevillea

15: 27. 1886

"*Effusa, ochraceo-pallida, tenuis, subtomentosa, margine extremo elevato, poris magnis, concavis, inaequalibus, rotundato-angulatis, dissepimentis brevibus, obtusis, hinc illic suppressis.*"

Type from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Lea, on bark. Characterized by large and unusually shallow tubes. Specimens at Kew were at first called *P. tenuis* Schw., which is quite a different plant.

## 13. PORIA PULCHELLA (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 323. 1888

*Polyporus pulchellus* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 158. 1832"Rarior Bethlehem, olim *xanthus* mihi; cortice increscit.

"P. resupinato-effusus, superficie inaequali, subplicata, rugosa, ambitu determinatus; margine undulato tumido, substerili. Poris minutis, regularibus, angustatis, tubus subobliquis in rugis superficiei.

"Totus fungus flavescens, durus, siccus, uncialis."

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on bark. Well preserved at Philadelphia and Kew. According to Bresadola, this is only a variety of *Poria medullapanis*, but I can hardly concur in his opinion. Specimens so named in Peters' collection from Alabama have much thicker dissepiments.

## 14. PORIA CARYAE (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 306. 1888

*Polyporus Caryae* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1832.

"P. junior tuberculoso-elevatus, interruptus, substantia spongiosa-tomentosa, margine sterili saepe tumido. Demum late effusus, magis aequabilis et subindurescens, margine tunc tenuissimo, submembranaceo, candido, praeditus. Tubis brevibus, parietibus crassiusculis, poris minoribus subrotundis et subflexuosis; interdum regulariter effusis, interdum pulvinatim in tuberculos elevatis. Ex fuliginis cinerascit. Ad pedalem longitudinem sub trunco effusus."

Described from specimens collected by Schweinitz at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, on a fallen hickory log. Types are well preserved at Philadelphia and Kew.

## 15. PORIA BEAUMONTII Berk. &amp; Curt.; Cooke,

Grevillea 15: 26. 1886

"Effusa, adnata, crassiuscula, ochraceo-pallida, margine angusto subtomentoso, poris majusculis, subaequalibus, rotundo-angulatis, dissepimentis acie acutis, integris."

Type from Alabama, by Beaumont, on wood. The type sheet at Kew contains two collections from Alabama by Beaumont. Our No. 429 is *Corioloopsis rigida*, different from that sent to Kew. Compare *P. omoema*.

## 16. PORIA OMOEMA Berk.; Cooke, Grevillea 15: 26. 1886

"Effusa, ochraceo-alba, rigida, e mycelio tomentosa albida constipata, subtus villosa; poris mediis ( $\frac{2}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$  mm.), angulatis, integris, plerumque obliquis.—*Polyporus omoemus*, Berk. in Herb. No. 2837, *P. radula*, Rav. Amer. Exs. No. 107."

Type from South Carolina, by Ravenel, on trunks of pine. In good shape at Kew. Compare *P. Beaumontii*.

17. PORIA TOMENTO-CINCTA Berk. & Rav.; Cooke,  
Grevillea 15: 26. 1886

"Effusa, adnata, subrigida, ochraceo-pallida, margine submentoso, poris majusculis, rotundatis, aequalibus, dissepimentis crassiusculis, acutis."

Type from Aiken, South Carolina, by Ravenel, on oak bark. See Rav. 1771. Also from Darien, Georgia, by Ravenel, on oak (see Rav. Fungi Am. Exsic. 215), Colorado, by Bethel, on dead wood, and New Jersey, by Ellis, on maple bark. Compare *P. holoxantha* and *P. dryina*.

18. PORIA HOLOXANTHA Berk. & Cooke; Cooke,  
Grevillea 15: 26. 1886

"Orbicularis, dein confluens effusaque, ochraceo-pallida, adnata, subrigida, poris majusculis, subaequalibus, rotundatis, dissepimentis tenuibus, margine acutis.—*Polyporus holoxanthus*, Berk. and Cooke in Rav. Amer. Fungi No. 213–214, Herb. Berk. No. 2848.

"Pores smaller than in *P. omoema*. Some of these American species are doubtfully distinct."

Type from Darien, Georgia, by Ravenel, on oak. See Rav. Fungi Am. Exsic. 214. Specimens from the same locality on *Myrica* were considered a variety when the exsiccati were issued (see Rav. Fungi Am. Exsic. 213), but there is no reference to this distinction in the published description. Compare carefully with *P. tomento-cincta* and *P. dryina*.

19. PORIA DRYINA (Berk. & Cooke) Sacc. Syll.  
Fung. 6: 315. 1888

*Polyporus dryinus* Berk. & Cooke; Berk. & Curt., Grevillea 6: 130. 1878.

“Effusus, innatus, albidus, demum ochraceus; mycelio floccoso, albo; poris quandoque subrotundis, quandoque angulatis et inaequalibus, in stratum persistens constipatis; dissepimentis tenuibus.”

Type from Aiken, South Carolina, by Ravenel, on oak branches. See Rav. Fungi Am. Exsic. *III*. Also seen at Kew, where it is somewhat mixed. Berkeley's remark about its “resembling *P. vaporarius* in some conditions” is entirely misleading. Compare *P. tomento-cincta* and *P. holoxantha*.

20. *PORIA FATISCENS* (Berk. & Rav.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 331. 1888

*Polyporus fatiscens* Berk. & Rav.; Berk., Grevillea 1: 65. 1872.

“Totus resupinatus albus tenuissimus pulveraceus; poris serius enatis primum punctiformibus dein angulatis. Car. Inf. Entirely resupinate. At first consisting of a thin white pulverulent stratum, which, after a time, bears pores about  $\frac{1}{100}$  inch wide, which are at first punctiform, then angular.”

Type from South Carolina, by Ravenel, on dead branches. See Rav. Fungi Car. Exsic. 2: 21. Although no mention is made of it in the description, herbarium specimens show the margin and very young tubes to be white and unchanging, while the older tubes exhibit various shades of yellow from sulphur-yellow to chrome-yellow. It would be interesting to know if this is true of fresh specimens.

21. *PORIA FUSCO-MARGINATA* Berk.; Cooke,

Grevillea 15: 24. 1886

“Orbicularis, elliptica vel confluens, adnata, ochraceo-pallida, margine tenui, membranaceo, sterili, fusco, poris minutis, rotundatis, aequalibus, centro tubulis elongatis, peripherico curtissimis, dein obsoletis, dissepimentis tenuibus.”

Type from Rhode Island, on wood. Poorly preserved and scrappy at Kew, suggesting little.

22. *PORIA RICHERIAE* Pat. Bull. Soc. Myc.

France 15: 200. 1899

“Résupiné, inséparable du support, largement étalé, plan ou onduleux, dur et compact, crevassé par le sec, ayant à peine 1



millim. d'épaisseur, crème avec un reflet grisâtre ou violacé, entouré d'une marge stérile, très mince, lisse et d'un blanc de craie. Pores extrêmement petits (environ  $60\mu$  de diamètre), superficiels, anguleux-sinueux, profonds de 40 à  $50\mu$ . Trame blanchâtre, traversée dans toute son épaisseur par les cloisons qui sont très minces (30 à  $50\mu$ ) et entières."

Type from Guadeloupe, by Duss, on a trunk of *Richeria grandis*. Although I have visited Dr. Patouillard's private herbarium at Neuilly several times, I have no record of having examined this species.

23. PORIA DECOLORANS (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 321. 1888

*Polyporus decolorans* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 159. 1832.

"P. minutus, 3-4 lin. diametro, sed longe lateque confluentis, non effusus, sed quasi totaliter affixus, margine inflexo libero, membranaceo. Primum mollusculus, albus, decolorans ac sordide brunneus devenit. Poris magnis subflexuosis, e forma orbiculari in flexuosam confluit. Tenerrimus."

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on fallen bark. Seen at Philadelphia but not at Kew.

24. PORIA CLATHRATA (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 312. 1888

*Polyporus clathratus* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 54. 1872.

"Niveus, effusus, late cribrosus; parietibus cribrorum laccato-laevis; poris punctiformibus, dissepimentis crassis obtusis. No. 3656. Louisiana. Dr. Hale. Widely effused, the hymenium with large apertures, the walls of which are smooth and honey colored. Pores  $\frac{1}{72}$  inch wide."

Type from Louisiana, by Dr. Hale, on trunks. Poorly preserved at Kew and seems abnormal, or at least peculiar. The "large apertures" are difficult to explain.

25. PORIA CREMOR (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 297. 1888

*Polyporus cremor* Berk. & Curt. Hook. Jour. Bot. 1: 104. 1849.

"Resupinatus, albus; margine obsolete poris parvis subrotundis, dissepimentis crassis, acie obtusissima.

“Resupinate, white, about an inch broad, consisting almost entirely of tubes. Margin obsolete. Pores small, round or slightly sinuated, their edge very obtuse.

“A distinct but not very remarkable species, allied most to *P. vulgaris*, but differing in its thick dissepiments and the obtuse edge of the pores.”

Type from South Carolina, by Ravenel, on decayed oak branches and frequently on the disks whence twigs had been broken off. Seen at Kew and Upsala. The description was worked over for *Grevillea* 1: 54. 1872, but too much stress was placed in both descriptions on the obtuseness of the dissepiments. It is quite distinct from *Poria dryina*.

26. *PORIA RIVULOSA* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 293. 1888

*Polyporus rivulosus* Berk. & Curt. Jour. Linn. Soc. 10: 318. 1868.

“Candidus, effusus, carnosus (siccus contractus rimulosus), margine tenui tomentoso; poris mediis rotundis, dissepimentis crassis pruinosis.

“On dead *Polypori*. Margin at length more or less free. Pores  $\frac{1}{60}$  inch in diameter.”

Type from Cuba, by Wright, on dead polypores. Parts of the original may be seen at Kew and Paris.

27. *PORIA ANAETOPORA* (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 326. 1888

*Polyporus anaetoporus* Berk. & Curt. Jour. Linn. Soc. 10: 318. 1868.

“Totus resupinatus, margine tenuissimo; poris magnis hiantibus saepe decurrentibus (siccis rufis), dissepimentis rigidis subacutis.

“On dead bark. Pores  $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{18}$  inch in diameter; their fructifying surface waxy.”

Known only from specimens collected by Wright on dead bark in Cuba. Very peculiar, with large shallow tubes like those of *Favolus*, which become reddish when dry.

## 28. PORIA BARBAEFORMIS (Berk. &amp; Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 316. 1888

*Polyporus barbaeformis* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 53. 1872.

"Totus resupinatus; margine tenui, albo; hymenio fulvo; poris parvis, elongatis, dissepimentis tenuibus. No. 4519. Alabama. Peters. On vine.

"Wholly resupinate with a thin white margin; hymenium tawny; pores  $\frac{1}{48}$  inch wide, but variable in size."

Type from Alabama, by Peters, on vine. Only small scraps of the original collection are to be seen at Kew. Specimens there from Pennsylvania and elsewhere do not agree with the type. Several fine specimens, true to type, were collected by Underwood on *Vitis* at Auburn, Alabama, in December, 1895, and January, 1896. These are now in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The tubes are milk-white on the edges and ochraceous-isabelline within.

## 29. PORIA VESICULOSA (Berk. &amp; Curt.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 332. 1888

*Polyporus vesiculosus* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 65. 1872.

*Polyporus tenellus* Berk. & Cooke; Cooke & Ellis, Grevillea 6: 81. 1878.

*Poria tenella* Sacc. Syll. Fung. 6: 331. 1888.

"Late effusus alutaceus; poris pezizaeformibus veluti è vesiculis ruptis enatis.

"Widely spreading, pale tan-colored; pores  $\frac{1}{100}$  inch wide, looking like minute burst bladders."

Described from specimens collected by Peters on pine planks in Alabama. Peck considered it in 1885 a variety of his quite variable *P. subacidus*. *Polyporus tenellus*, described from specimens collected by Ellis on pine boards at Newfield, New Jersey, doubtless represents only a younger stage of *P. vesiculosus* than that secured by Peters. It was originally described as follows:

"Totus resupinatus, albus, demum ochraceus, tenuissimus, pulveraceus; margine byssino, albo; poris angulatis, inaequalibus, brevibus, ad centro confertis.

"Allied to *P. fatiscens*, B. & R., very thin, with a broad white sterile byssoid margin."

30. *Poria subsulphurea* (Ellis & Ev.) comb. nov.

*Myriadoporus subsulphureus* Ellis & Ev. Bull. Torrey Club 24: 277. 1897.

"Effused, immarginate, wood-color or grayish-white outside, light sulphur-yellow within, of a brittle corky texture, stratosed, 4-5 mm. thick, extending continuously from 5-6 cm. or more; pores imperfectly developed, not continuous and cylindrical, but mere cavities scattered irregularly through the substance, more abundant near the surface.

"Has the general appearance of *Poria vulgaris* Fr. or *P. obducens* Pers."

Type from Denver, Colorado, by E. Bethel on dead coniferous wood. It is very pale yellow and the tubes are cellular and stratosed. Abnormal forms like this species, *Poria indurata*, and *Poria vesiculosa*, etc., will have to be retained under their present names until more fully investigated. They may be only monstrous forms of well-known species or they may be distinct.

31. *PORIA FAVESCENS* (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 325. 1888

*Polyporus favescens* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 158. 1832.

"Non absimilis *P. megaloporo*, Pers. Myc. Eur. 105, differt colore. Bethlehem rarius in ramis. Favum refert.

"*P. resupinato-effusus* ad pedalem longitudinem, crassus, margine tenui subalbido, determinatim elevato ambitu. Poris latiusculis, hexagonis; tubis longissimis, pallidis."

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on dead branches. To be seen both at Kew and Philadelphia. Compare carefully with *Poria Rhododendri* and *Corirolellus sepium*, from which it can hardly be distinct.

32. *PORIA RHODODENDRI* (Schw.) Sacc. Syll.

Fung. 6: 322. 1888

*Polyporus Rhododendri* Schw. Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. 4: 158. 1832.

"*P. longitudinaliter effusus*, angustatus. Primum observatur membrana papyracea, detractabilis, albescens aut pallescens, in cuius centro pori pauci parum elevati, lati, occurrunt. Demum

poris his, tota superficie obsita est, membrana, tantum non in ambitu ubi sublibera et subinflexa. Poris tandem in tubos angulatos, margine fimbriatos, 2-3 lineas altos, ex pallide fuscescentes, elevatis. Totus fungus 1-3 uncias longus,  $\frac{1}{4}$  unc. latus, affinis *P. contiguo*."

Type from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, by Schweinitz, on fallen trunks of *Rhododendron maximum*. Compare carefully with *Poria favescens* and *Coriolellus sepium*.

33. PORIA HYPERBOREA Berk.; Cooke, Grevillea  
15: 27. 1886

"This also is a very doubtful species, not apparently described. There is but a single specimen, which apparently is the resupinate condition of *Polystictus*, and probably *P. hirsutus* or *P. velutinus*."

Type from British North America, by Dr. Richardson, on trunks. Cooke was perfectly correct in saying that this is merely a resupinate condition of some species of *Coriolus*. Berkeley left a number of manuscript species in the herbarium at Kew, many of them worthless, which were no doubt held back purposely. One should be extremely careful about publishing herbarium names unless he can secure permission from the author; for in striving to give credit, he may bring discredit.

34. PORIA FAVILLACEA (Berk. & Curt.) Sacc. Syll.  
Fung. 6: 305. 1888

*Polyporus favillaceus* Berk. & Curt.; Berk. Grevillea 1: 53. 1872.

"Brevis, sparsus; margine liberato, tomentosus; hymenio cinereo; poris minimis. No. 5266. New Eng., Sprague. Consisting of little scattered patches; margin at length free and tomentose; hymenium ash-colored; pores  $\frac{1}{150}$  inch wide. Parasitic, together with a minute Hydnum, on some indeterminable resupinate *Polyporus*."

Type from New England, by Sprague, on trunks. Seen at Kew. The little patches somewhat resemble *Aleurodiscus Oakesii*, while the tubes are much smaller than those of *Coriolus abietinus*.

35. PORIA LINDBLADII (Berk.) Sacc. Syll.  
Fung. 6: 306. 1888

*Polyporus Lindbladii* Berk. Grevillea 1: 54. 1872.

“Pileo resupinato, rigido; margine tomentosio albo demum libero; hymenio griseo, fusciscente; poris angulatis. No. 1623. Car. Inf. Spreading for some inches; of a peculiar grey tint. Pores  $\frac{1}{60}$  inch wide. The Carolina specimens are a little darker than those originally received from Sweden.”

Described from specimens collected in South Carolina, by Ravenel, on trunks. Seen at Kew, Paris, and Upsala. It is only a resupinate form of *Polyporus floridanus* Berk., which is a small-pored variety of *Coriolus sector*.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.